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the least of his accomplishments is to rescue the reign of Edward II from the undeserved position of comparative insignificance which it has hitherto occupied.

W. E. LUNT.

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VEDDER, HENRY C. *The Gospel of Jesus and the Problems of Democracy.* Pp. ix, 410. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This is an interpretation of the message of Jesus to the twentieth century. The author discusses in the light of a "reconstructed theology" the problem of social justice, the woman problem, the problem of the child and the problems of the slum, vice, crime, disease, poverty and lawlessness. The treatment of each topic, though necessarily brief, is brought down to date. The style is vigorous and popular. There is no uncertainty in Dr. Vedder's mind as to what the attitude of Jesus would be toward any of the above problems nor is the reader left in doubt as to what the author considers that attitude to be. There is so much that is splendid about the broad social spirit that pervades the book and so much that reveals a sincere and dauntless effort on the part of Dr. Vedder to give us a new glimpse of a vitalized Christianity that one regrets to detract from the merits of the undertaking. One wishes that certain passages of which the following is illustrative showed a firmer grasp of the science of economics: ". . . when all forms of profit, and especially rent, dividends and interest, will be recognized as profoundly immoral, since all alike violate the law 'Thou shalt not steal.'" A little more clear thinking and a little less dogmatism on such an economic question as the justification of interest which is at least debatable, would have given Dr. Vedder's main message greater weight with many people equally interested with him in the common welfare.

Again to no advantage the author alienates another group of readers by so sweeping a statement as that "It is estimated that \$1,500,000,000 is spent by the business world every year in advertising, of which every cent is economic waste. . . ." The waste of advertising is so enormous that there is no excuse for stating that the waste amounts to 100 per cent when most students of the subject agree that advertising which is educational serves a truly social purpose.

Despite the above shortcomings which have arisen from a blind adherence to the economics of Karl Marx, the book is well worth reading. It has the merit of challenging thought.

FRANK D. WATSON.

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WALLAS, GRAHAM. *The Great Society.* Pp. xii, 383. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1914.

This book is a companion, and in some particulars, a sequel to the author's *Human Nature in Politics* published in 1908. In this volume the broader scope of social organization is reviewed on its psychological side. It is an attempt to analyze collective human behavior within the tremendously complex conditions of *The Great Society*—a term used to describe our interrelated and interdependent social life created by the industrial revolution as contrasted with the simpler